

"Liberty Hall"  
(John Stryker House)  
112 East Liberty Street  
Rome  
Oneida County  
New York

HABS No. NY-5511

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PHOTOGRAPHS  
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey  
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HABS No. NY-5511

"LIBERTY HALL" (JOHN STRYKER HOUSE)

Location: 112 East Liberty Street, Rome, Oneida County,  
New York.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The land on which the city of Rome is now located was included in the Oriskany Patent, which was granted to Thomas Weston and others about 1705. In 1785 the patent was surveyed and divided into allotments. Previous to that time a parcel located to the south and west of the remains of Fort Stanwix had been surveyed and reserved for sale at an auction, in order to pay for the expense of surveying the remainder of the patent. This parcel was subsequently termed the "Expense Lot."

On January 9, 1786, a lottery was held to distribute the other parcels of the patent to various parties. The 460 acre portion which included Fort Stanwix was acquired by William Livingston and Alida Hoffman.<sup>1</sup>

In March, 1786, Dominick Lynch, a New York City merchant, purchased the "Expense Lot" at auction, and in July of the same year acquired the portion of the patent which had been owned jointly by Livingston and Hoffman. Through the purchase of contiguous parcels, Lynch increased his holdings in the area to about 2000 acres by 1800.<sup>2</sup>

Within the next decade William Weston, an English engineer, surveyed Lynch's property and in 1796 drew a map indicating the village plan.<sup>3</sup> Streets were arranged in a simple grid pattern, forming blocks measuring 400 by 600 feet, with the lengthwise axis running east to west.<sup>4</sup> The blocks were subdivided into building lots, each measuring 66 feet wide and 200 feet deep. Access to the interior of the blocks was provided by various alley arrangements. Lynch called the future city Lynchville, and named the two central thoroughfares after himself and his son, James.

Lynch had chosen the site of his proposed settlement carefully and wisely. From earliest times this area of central New York State had been well-served by inland water routes. A portage route, known as the "Oneida Carrying Place," formed a strategic land connection between Wood Creek, which was the beginning of the water route to the Great Lakes, and the Mohawk River, which flowed into the Hudson River and eventually into the Atlantic. Fort Stanwix was one of several defensive structures built during the eighteenth century to protect this transportation route. This connection was greatly improved in 1797 when the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company

opened a canal which linked the Mohawk with Wood Creek. A visitor to Rome in 1802 noted that "this water communication is of incalculable benefit to this part of the world. Produce may be sent both ways . . . ."<sup>5</sup>

The ruins of Fort Stanwix stood on what was designated on Weston's map as the eastern part of block twelve. It was situated on what are now lots five through fourteen and possibly also on parts of lots four and fifteen. During the next century this block was to play a crucial role in the transformation of the village of Lynchville into the city of Rome.

Included among the property which Wheeler Barnes purchased in 1828 from the executors of Dominick Lynch were lots 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.<sup>6</sup> He paid \$150 for each lot. On August 7, 1835, Barnes and his wife sold lots 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and the north half of lot 15 to John Stryker for \$1000, at a profit of only \$125<sup>7</sup> (see HABS photocopy of 1874 map).

On the following day Stryker sold the north half of lots 10 and 11, on which he later built his house, to Joseph Stringham,<sup>8</sup> and the south half of the same two lots to Henry A. Foster.<sup>9</sup> In 1833 Stringham had purchased the Wheeler Barnes house on Dominick Street and owned it until 1838. Foster was the well-known lawyer and politician who in 1838 was serving as congressman and later purchased the Empire House property.

Apparently Foster had conveyed his half of the lots to Stringham<sup>10</sup> by April 30, 1838, for on that day Stryker purchased of K. Stringham, of Buffalo, these two lots as well as lots 12 and 13.<sup>11</sup> At this time Stryker paid \$3000 for four parcels, considerably more than he had paid just three years earlier for five and one-half lots. On the same day Stryker mortgaged lots 10, 11, 12, and 13 to Joseph Stringham for \$1275,<sup>12</sup> and the mortgage was satisfied according to the agreed terms in 1840.<sup>13</sup>

According to local tradition and to one account of Daniel Wager,<sup>14</sup> the historian of Rome, the Stryker house was built in 1835.<sup>15</sup> Presumably this date was acquired from the land records which list Stryker as the owner of the land in 1835, but as explained above, he held the title to the property for only a day.

Several factors indicate that the building was begun in 1838 and completed in 1839. As noted above, Stryker had, for the second time, acquired title to the property in the spring of 1838. This land, at the northeast corner of Spring and Liberty Streets, reportedly required considerable work before it would be suitable as a site for a dwelling:

that part of the old fort was a distressed looking place. There was a mound and there were ditches and trenches, and the grounds were used to deposit dead dogs, hogs, cats, horses and all the rubbish of the town.<sup>16</sup>

Furthermore, the builder credited with erecting the house did not arrive in Rome until 1838. His obituary, written in 1894, noted the following:

For many years he was one of the leading contractors and builders in Rome, and a large number of buildings in this city stand as monuments to his industry. In 1839 he built the residence of the late John Stryker at the corner of Liberty and Spring streets. On this house he placed the first roof gutters ever built on a house in Rome. Before that time the water which ran from the roofs was caught in wooden troughs or tin conductors under the eaves.<sup>17</sup>

During 1839-40 Prince also erected a house for his family on Liberty Street west of the Stryker property, beyond the Cole-Kingsley house.<sup>18</sup>

Stryker was not married until 1839. A Rome newspaper noted that he had lived in the house all his married life, with the exception of the first few months when he and his wife occupied apartments in the old Bank of Rome building.<sup>19</sup> Certainly, if the house had been completed at the time of their marriage, he and his bride would have moved into the new house rather than into rented quarters. The Strykers called their home "Liberty Hall." In 1842 the dwelling was valued on the city tax rolls at \$3800.<sup>20</sup>

In 1829, Stryker had moved to Rome from Whitestown,<sup>21</sup> where he had studied law in the office of Storrs and White. William Curtis Noyes, who had also studied in the same office, later practiced law in Rome with Henry A. Foster, and subsequently moved to New York where he established a widely-recognized legal reputation. Noyes may also have provided a link between Stryker and Foster, who practiced law together at various times.

In 1835 Stryker was elected to the state assembly with "the particular object and occasion of his going" reportedly being "to secure the passage of a charter for the Syracuse & Utica Railroad Company, and to see that its location should be via Rome."<sup>22</sup> In 1837 he began ten years as surrogate of Oneida County.

Stryker had married Frances Elizabeth Hubbard of Utica in 1839. Her father, Thomas Hill Hubbard, had held many public offices, served as a congressman for six years, and as a presidential elector in 1812, 1844, and 1852.<sup>23</sup> In 1841 a son, the first of five children, was born to the Strykers. Within the next few years three daughters -- Grace, Pheobe, and Harriet -- were born, and in 1847 Thomas was born. Living with the family in 1850 were three female servants and a male laborer.<sup>24</sup>

A view of Rome published in 1845 and a map of 1851 indicate that the house was then very similar to its present appearance.<sup>25</sup> The library (west) wing had been added by that time, as well as all of the rear (south) wing, except for the southernmost section, which has no windows, only grilles in the entablature. The wooden porches along the south side of the library wing and along the east side of the rear wing had also been constructed. In the basement of the library wing there is an early central heating apparatus, the door of which reads "Giles & Co's/ Hot Air/ Furnace/ Rome N Y 1851." That date may indicate that the wing shown on the 1851 map was quite new at the time. In the library and in the bedroom above there are hot air registers.

The 1851 map also indicated two outbuildings near the center of the south property line.<sup>26</sup> In 1857 reference was made to Stryker's "new barn."<sup>27</sup> These may be the same outbuildings shown in the old photograph of the property (see HABS photocopy of pre-1925 photo).

By about 1878 some changes had been made to the buildings.<sup>28</sup> The covered balcony and the porch with the ogee-type roof across the north (front) facade of the west wing had been added. The columns of the entrance porch were replaced with ironwork similar to that on the balcony and the north porch.

John Stryker was greatly involved in railroad enterprises throughout the country being

closely identified with a number of railroads in western states, including the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana and others. He was very active in pushing these roads to completion, and held important positions in the corporations.<sup>29</sup>

Wager noted in 1881 that he could "well remember the time when a pass or a (line?) from Hon. John Stryker would 'dead head' a person over as many railroads and steamboat lines as one now would from Jay Gould or William H. Vanderbilt."<sup>30</sup>

Locally, he was one of the early promoters and a director of the Utica and Syracuse Railroad and served as its first attorney. Along with Henry Foster, Stryker was very influential in changing

the course of the Erie Canal from the outskirts to the center of the city and in determining the route of the Black River Canal through Rome. Through these ventures Stryker became well acquainted with such well-known figures as Erastus Corning, Dean Richmond, and Samuel Tilden, whose campaign in 1876 against Rutherford B. Hayes resulted in a hotly disputed election.

In 1857 Stryker suffered heavy financial losses in his railroad investments, but he reportedly recovered from this misfortune. This situation probably accounted for the conveyance made in November, 1857, in which Stryker sold his home and other premises to Robert J. Hubbard, of New York City, for \$20,700.<sup>31</sup> Hubbard -- who was presumably related to Frances Hubbard Stryker, John's wife -- conveyed the same premises four days later to Frances for the same amount.<sup>32</sup> In April, 1857, Stryker had sold his neighbor Alfred W. Cole a strip of land off of the western side of Stryker's lot.<sup>33</sup> This strip increased the size of the parcel which Stryker had sold to Cole in 1846 by 24 feet.

While Stryker ran for public office only twice, he was very active and influential in Democratic political circles on the local, state and national levels. His house was the "headquarters of visiting Democratic statesmen."<sup>34</sup> He was well-acquainted with such men as James K. Polk, Gov. William R. Marcy, Gov. Horatio Seymour, Governor Bouck, Governor Manning of South Carolina, John L. Dawson, Edwin Croswell, Silas Wright, A. C. Flagg, and General Lewis Cass.<sup>35</sup> He served as a delegate to twelve state and four national conventions and for ten years was a leading member of the Democratic State Committee.<sup>36</sup> An indication of his role in Democratic politics was suggested in this comment made in 1879:

The politics of Oneida County and the history of State and National conventions would be in great measure shorn of their most interesting features, if all that Hon. John Stryker had to do therewith was left out.<sup>37</sup>

In addition to his extensive national and state interests, Stryker was intimately involved in various financial ventures in Rome. He was one of the founders of the Rome Locomotive Works, the Merchants Iron Mill, and the Rome Gas Light Company. He was also a director of the Rome Iron Works and of several banks and president of the old Bank of Rome. In addition, he helped to found the Deaf Mute Institute in Rome. An active member of the Zion Episcopal Church, Stryker served on the vestry for 45 years, and on the building committee for the addition to the parish rectory and the church edifice.<sup>38</sup>

Stryker was paralyzed for the last seventeen years of his life. At his death in 1885 at the age of 77, the Rome Sentinel noted that

the city had lost "one of its most widely known citizens and one who has been identified with its material prosperity for nearly sixty years."<sup>39</sup>

In his will Stryker bequeathed the "homestead" to his wife Frances,<sup>40</sup> although she already held title to it through the 1857 conveyance. Frances died six years after her husband, on April 17, 1891. Her estate was divided among her children, and "Liberty Hall" was occupied by her children, Pheobe and Thomas, until their deaths. In 1915 Sue Bingay, the Stryker's cousin, and her grandchild, as well as two domestics and a chauffeur lived with the Strykers.<sup>41</sup> Pheobe died in May, 1916, and Thomas, who also never married, died just three months later.

Judging from her bequests, Pheobe was very active in the Zion Episcopal Church. John followed in his father's business footsteps, and for the seventeen years of his father's paralysis directed his financial affairs.

Thomas Stryker attended the Rome Academy, the Walnut Hill School in Geneva, and Hobart College. In 1876 he was the city engineer of Rome. He was later engaged as a civil engineer for various railroad and canal projects. He was the engineer for the construction of the Rome and Clinton Railroad and was chief engineer of the Boston, Rome & Oswego Railroad. Under the Utica-born State engineer Horatio Seymour, Stryker was appointed assistant engineer in charge of the construction of the Champlain Canal and the Glens Falls Feeder.<sup>42</sup> During the following year, 1880, he served as engineer in charge of dredging and maintaining the channel of the Hudson River.

In 1880, at age 32, Stryker returned to Rome, in order to accept the position of secretary and treasurer of the New York Locomotive Works, and later served as its president. Until 1900 he was president of the Rome Locomotive Machine Works. He was also a director of the Rome Iron Works, the Rome Merchants Iron Mill, Rome Metal Company, Rome Wire Company, Rome Manufacturing Company, Rome Gas & Electric Company, the Williams Knitting Company (which occupied the premises of the former Mudge and Ames Knitting Works), the Bingham Harness Company, and the Rome Radiator Company.<sup>43</sup> He also served as a trustee of the Rome Cemetery Association and the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes.

Like his father, Thomas Stryker served for many years on the vestry of the Zion Episcopal Church. As a member of the Rome Club, he must have witnessed its transformation from the home of his father's friend, George Barnard, and his widow. Thomas Stryker was also interested in history and was particularly concerned with Fort Stanwix. He commissioned a plan of the fort to be drawn<sup>44</sup> and was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Thomas Stryker, a bachelor, bequeathed "Liberty Hall" to his cousin, Melancthon Woolsey Stryker. Woolsey's mother had died in 1859, when he was only eight years old, and the children of the family were later sent to live with relatives. In 1863 Woolsey had arrived in Rome to live with his uncle's family. Both Woolsey and Thomas Stryker attended the Rome Academy.

Woolsey graduated from Hamilton College in 1872. During 1876 he was graduated from Auburn Theological Seminary, ordained into the Presbyterian ministry, and married to Clara E. Goss, of Auburn. Stryker ministered to congregations in Ithaca, in Holyoke, Mass., and in Chicago, before being selected as president of Hamilton College, a post he held for twenty-five years.<sup>45</sup> In 1917 he retired to "Liberty Hall." His daughter, Evelyn, recalled the following features about the house:

the front parlor was furnished with lovely Victorian rosewood pieces, oriental rugs, oil paintings of ancestors, a beautiful rosewood piano and a huge mirror which reached from the ceiling nearly to the floor. There were two verandas, one at the front and one at the back, which looked out on the spacious lawn, where many a game of croquet was played in the old days. At the side was a glass-enclosed porch where meals could sometimes be eaten. This looked out on a garden and beyond to the . . . Black River Canal.<sup>46</sup>

The two dormers on the north (front) of the house were evidently added by Woolsey Stryker, as they are shown in a photograph of 1925.<sup>47</sup> Stryker was well-known as a poet and as a "hymnologist," and in his will provided \$20,000 for a room in a new building of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Chicago, devoted "to instruction in Christian Hymnology."<sup>48</sup> His widow retained the house for four years, and sold it in 1933<sup>49</sup> to Dorothy C. Harrington, whose relatives occupy the house at the present time.



FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>Samuel W. Durant, History of Oneida County, New York (Philadelphia: Evert & Fariss, 1878), p. 375.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>William Weston, "Map of Lynchville," 1796.

<sup>4</sup>The existing block and lot numbers have been changed from the original numbers. The block on which Fort Stanwix stood was originally block twelve, but is now block seven. The present parcel numbers do not correspond to the original lot numbers. In tracing the history of the block over a period of about 175 years, it was necessary to refer to these original lot numbers, which are shown on the 1874 map.

<sup>5</sup>"Journal of Rev. John Taylor's Missionary Tour through the Mohawk & Black River Counties in 1802," The Documentary History of the State of New-York (Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co., 1850), III, 1138.

<sup>6</sup>Oneida County Deeds, Book 48, p. 110.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid., Book 70, p. 259.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid., p. 263.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid., p. 265.

<sup>10</sup>Record of this conveyance is apparently not indexed in the Oneida County land records.

<sup>11</sup>Oneida County Deeds, Book 85, p. 333.

<sup>12</sup>Oneida County Mortgages, Book 37, p. 107.

<sup>13</sup>Ibid., Book 41, p. 304.

<sup>14</sup>Daniel E. Wager, Our City and Its People, a Descriptive Work on the City of Rome New York (Boston: The Boston History Company, 1896), p. 115.

<sup>15</sup>Mrs. Harrington Crill, a recent occupant of the house, has, however, written that her mother "always said the house was built prior to the credited date 1835." Copy of Martin M. Post's MSS biography of Melancthon Woolsey Stryker, Hamilton College Library, p. 6, annotated by Mrs. Crill.

<sup>16</sup>Wager, p. 115. Wager prefaces this statement with the date of "prior to 1835," but this date was probably based on a later reference in the paragraph to the building date of 1835.

17 "Death of D. B. Prince," Rome Daily Sentinel, June 14, 1894.  
This reference was provided by Mr. Parker Scripture, of Oriskany,  
N.Y.

18 Ibid.

19 "Death of Hon. John Stryker," Rome Daily Sentinel, May 1, 1885.

20 Rome Assessment Rolls, 1842.

21 Wager, pt. 2, p. 12.

22 Rome Daily Sentinel, May 1, 1885.

23 Wager, pt. 2, p. 13.

24 Seventh Census (1850), New York, Vol. 61, Oneida County,  
pp. 35-36.

25 Henry Hart, Surveyor, Map of Rome Oneida County New York . . . .  
1851.

26 Ibid.

27 Rome Directory, 1857.

28 Bird's-eye View of Rome, N.Y. (Troy: L. R. Burleigh, n.d.).

29 Rome Daily Sentinel, May 1, 1885.

30 Ibid.

31 Oneida County Deeds, Book 218, p. 228.

32 Ibid., p. 227.

33 Ibid., Book 203, p. 2.

34 Rome Daily Sentinel, May 1, 1885.

35 Ibid. Also, D. E. Wager, Men, Events, Lawyers, Politics  
and Politicians of Early Rome (Utica: Oneida Historical Society,  
1879), p. 47.

36 Ibid.

37 Ibid.

38 John A. Scott, A Century and A Quarter of Zion Episcopal  
Church (Rome: Zion Episcopal Church, 1950), pp. 15, 25.

<sup>39</sup>Rome Daily Sentinel, May 1, 1885.

<sup>40</sup>Oneida County Deeds, Book 441, p. 400.

<sup>41</sup>New York State Census, 1915, Book 363, p. 16.

<sup>42</sup>"Thomas H. Stryker Has Passed Away," Rome Sentinel, August 25, 1916.

<sup>43</sup>Ibid.

<sup>44</sup>Henry J. Cookinham, History of Oneida County New York From 1700 to the Present Time (Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1912), I, 505.

<sup>45</sup>"Dr. M. Woolsey Stryker, Former Hamilton College President, Expires, at 78," Rome Daily Sentinel, December 6, 1929.

<sup>46</sup>Post, pp. 24-25.

<sup>47</sup>Nelson Greene, History of the Mohawk Valley 1614-1925 (Chicago: The S. J. Clark Publishing Co., 1925), II, 1883.

<sup>48</sup>Oneida County Deeds, Book 926, p. 371.

<sup>49</sup>Ibid., Book 939, p. 15.

PART 11. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Description of Exterior:

1. Number of stories: Main block of house is two and one-half stories; other wings are two stories.
2. Number of bays: North (front) and east facades of main block of house are three bays wide; north facade of library wing is two bays wide.
3. Over-all dimensions: The north facade measures approximately 56 feet; the east facade including all rear extensions measures approximately 103 feet.
4. Layout, shape: To the rectangular main block of house were added the west and south (rear) wings, resulting in a roughly L-shaped plan.
5. Foundations: Foundations of main block of house, west wing, and north part of rear wing are of cut stone. Porch of west wing and south part of rear wing have brick foundations.
6. Wall construction, finish, and color: Brick walls laid up in American bond, painted a cream color; central block of house has stone water table.
7. Porches: Entrance porch in west bay of central block of house has columns of iron work. Porch across north side of west wing has similar iron work supports. There is a wooden porch across south side of west wing. South of main block of house is an enclosed porch.
8. Chimneys: In central block of house there are three inside end chimneys: two along the east facade and one on the west facade. There is a projecting end chimney on the west facade of the west wing; there is another chimney on a south wall of the rear wing between the north and south portions of this wing.
9. Openings:
  - a. Doorway: Entrance doorway has leaded transom and sidelights of blue, red and clear glass. There are two pilasters beside the wooden door, which has two vertical panels.
  - b. Windows: Windows are six-over-six light double hung sash, except for casement windows in the

second story of the north facade of the library wing. First story library windows extend to floor.

10. Roof:

- a. Shape: Gabled roofs, except for flat roof over part of south wing.
- b. Cornice: Wooden cornices and friezes are painted grey and at several points have iron grilles in frieze.
- c. Dormers: Two gabled dormers on front (north) facade have arched windows with tracery-like sections.
- d. Cupola: Originally there was a cupola over the central block of the house; evidently this was removed when the dormers were added early in the twentieth century.

B. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: First floor: Central portion of house has side hall plan, with double parlors opening off the east side of hall. To west of hall is a library wing. Behind the center hall is a back hall which opens to the south porch of the library wing and to rear wing. Between the south wall of the central block and the north wall of the rear wing is a stairway leading to the basement. The northernmost portion of this rear wing contains a large room to the south of which are several smaller rooms. It was not possible to gain access to the extreme south section of this wing.

Second floor: Stairway hall is similar in plan to first floor. There are three large rooms opening off of this hall. The southeast room has an adjoining kitchen, which is a long narrow room running east to west that adjoins the room on the south. Another large room is at the northeast corner. Adjoining the northwest bedroom on the south is a closet which has been converted to a kitchen. At the south end of the hall is a large bathroom.

Third floor: At the south end of the stairhall is a bathroom. Two rooms open off the east wall of the hall. The north portion of this floor has been converted into an apartment. Entrance is through a door on the west hall wall, which opens into a large room. Adjoining this room to the east is a small kitchen; east of the kitchen is a bedroom in the northeast corner of the house.

2. Stairway: Open, curved stairway along west side of entrance hall.
3. Flooring: Several first floor rooms have inlaid hardwood floors. Other floors have wide wooden floor boards, some of which have been painted.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Plastered walls and ceilings throughout, painted or papered. The first floor entrance hall has a heavy wooden Greek Revival cornice, and a circular plaster ceiling design from which a light hangs. The library and front parlor ceilings have been covered with acoustical tile.
5. Doorways and doors: Doorways have two vertical panels. First floor hall doors have shouldered architrave trim with a cornice, and paneled reveals. Double doors separate double parlors. Doors on second floor have shouldered architrave trim.
6. Notable hardware: Much of what appears to be the original door hardware remains. Entrance door has a large box lock, still in use.
7. Lighting: Electrical.
8. Heating: Steam heat. First floor parlors have black marble mantels; library has mantelpiece of salmon-colored marble. There is a large, ornate, gas chandelier in the south parlor, which has been converted to electricity. Second floor fireplaces have wooden mantelpieces.

C. Site and Surroundings:

1. Orientation and general setting: The north (front) facade faces onto Liberty Street.
2. Outbuildings: In the southwest corner of the lot is a playhouse, which originally was located on the Kingsley property, to the west. Its walls are covered with horizontal and vertical siding, and it has a high mansard roof with dormers which houses a full second story. Each facade is only one bay wide; the entranceway is on the east facade. North of the playhouse and west of the rear wing is a wooden summer house, partially enclosed with lattice work. At the south of the lot facing on Willett Street, is a stone garage with a red tile roof.

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3. Landscaping: The grounds are well-landscaped, with many large trees on the property. Smaller trees and bushes form an arbor over a path leading from Spring Street to the east enclosed porch. South of this is an old cast iron settee and grape arbors; there are more grape arbors and iron clothes poles at the south-east corner of the property, east of the playhouse.

Prepared by: Diana S. Waite  
Architectural Historian  
June 1970

PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION

At the request of the Rome Urban Renewal Agency, the Historic American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service arranged in the spring of 1970 to have recorded five historic nineteenth-century buildings on the site of Fort Stanwix. The site of this important colonial fortification is scheduled to be cleared for archaeological investigation and for reconstruction by the National Park Service. Funding for the necessary research and the preparation of the records for the HABS archives was provided by the Rome Urban Renewal Agency (William H. Flinchbaugh, Executive Director) as part of the Fort Stanwix-Central Business District Urban Renewal Project (NYR-173). Mrs. Diana Waite prepared the historic documentation and the architectural descriptions; Jack E. Boucher made the detailed photographic record; the project was under the general supervision of John C. Poppeliers, Senior Editor of the Historic American Buildings Survey.

Addendum to  
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